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ANOTHER FAILURE.

...des Insurance Co. Gone Up.

...e President Believes the Assets Sufficient to Meet All Just Liabilities.

...he New York *World* of Sunday gives the facts of ...failure of the Andes Insurance Company of Cin..., but heretofore known. The *World* reporter ...aturday visited the New York office of the com..., and experienced much difficulty in getting ...real status of the corporation. On the office ...r was posted the following statement from Mr. ... Kilbreth, temporary President:

OFFICE ANDES INSURANCE COMPANY, CINCINNATI, September 16, 1872.

In order has this day been issued by the Superintendent of Insurance for this State, an injunction ...ment on the stockholders of this company, to ...ay in thirty days, the sum of $100 per share, ...ital of its capital stock. You are hereby instructed ...to issue any new policies and not renew any ...ness for this company until further advised.

...subject of the assessment is now being consid...

...case the assessment should not be called for or ...y would reserve the privilege to withdraw ...ot to meet the just liabilities, unless unusual ...es fall upon the company.

...ny customers prefer to cancel their ...cies the company propose to pay them return ...mums, according always to rates for the time ...d, and you are authorized in such cases to ap...priate funds in hand, or to draw on the company, ...your returns commissions must be deducted. ...The canceled policies must accompany the drafts.

By order of the Board.

JAMES P. KILBRETH, President pro tem.

...e company has with the issue of these twenty ...policy-holders wishing to cancel policies can ...them to T. J. Temple, 163 Broadway.

...ANDES INSURANCE COMPANY, CINCINNATI.

Agent Andes Insurance Company.

...ce of the Andes Insurance Company, ...dway, who, it was stated, was attending to the ...ness of the company. He stated that the report ...e Ohio Superintendent on the Andes was un...

The report is as follows:

ASSETS.	
...ed States 6 per cent (market value)	$356,929 40
...s, Virginia and South Carolina ...d Mississippi bonds (market value)	248,576 00
...y, county and corporation bonds (market value)	99,251 63
...road bonds (market value)	19,260 00
...ation loans	97,459 38
..., and other notes (not indorsed)	69,364 78
...ued premiums	91,699 77
...n banks	17,264 67
...ce, 574,476 62	
...e furniture	10,000 00
...ney material	17,496 33
...imum in August, fifteen days, less ...penses (estimated)	24,156 00
	$1,067,283 48
LIABILITIES*	
...nce on book accounts	$3,617 63
...s payable	5,000 00
...to Triumph Insurance Company	19,383 10
...to Andes Insurance Company	11,591 75
...anding claims for loss, viz.:	
...ested	$90,305 67
...djusted, estimate by Company	174,472 53
...thereto—estimate by ...perintendent	5,534 56
...herwise not adjusted	4,547 97
...ted claims not included in ...ove, estimated by Superintendent	23,208 00
Total	$328,238 63
...ount for reinsurance in ...mpany, Triumph Insur... Co. Companies	22,413 97—275,824 66
...surance fund	974,449 23
...bilities	$1,289,165 27
...r. Temple stated that the last item—$974,449 23—for reinsurance was incorrect, as the most of the claims taken by the Andes within the past year or two in the January reinsurance fund, which was received in October, 1871. That after January 1 did little business comparatively. Consequently did little business comparatively. Consequently this time most of the premiums paid during five months are already earned, and no such large reserve should be set down as needed for reinsurance. He stated that so many of the policies will expire October 1st, supposing the cancellations of the holders of the company would be found reduced 5,000 if an examination were made in November, January, at which time a dividend, 10 per cent. on the capital of $1,000,000, and has had $500,000 added thereto, issue in the Chicago fire disaster in August, is $1,500,000), but could still weather the storm if it had a chance.

The *World* man then visited an insurance expert, who expressed the following opinion:

...he Andes Insurance Company was the direct ...pring of its President, Mr. Kilbreth, who, after ...ving many years in organizing the company as a ...neration on his part to establish a great ...ncial institution in the thriving city of Hart...ford, over whose destines he had for sixteen ...s held unconditional sway in the management of ...e. Kilbreth established a reputation as ...nderwriter second to that of no man in the ...ce. He enjoyed the confidence and esteem of ...ence of the citizens of Cincinnati, and when he ...ed for a million of dollars to start the Andes ...l and general insurance company for the Queen City ...he West, it was cheerfully and promptly sub...ribed. The company was organized on the co...on the high-pressure principle, and it appeared ...o those of Mr. Kilbreth's friends who ...h his career that he was "going back" on ...record of his whole professional life, which had ...n characterized by prudence and conservatism, as it had been characterized by success. ...encies by the thousands were established in part...ar Union States, and the company had just got ...ly at work, writing immense lines, and doing a ...ge business when the Chicago fire struck it. ...e probabilities are that the Andes lost considera...more than 1,000,000 by the fire. The extent ...s position, however, was concealed, and a des...ate course determined upon. A tremendous in...se of premiums must be made, and the usual ...ds of scaring about three hundred and twenty ...ousand dollars must be got up. At first it ...s trumpeted throughout the United States that ...Andes' Chicago losses were but ...0,000. About a month later it ...as admitted that the losses reached ...0,000. At a still later date the figure was placed ...1,000,000. The company never responded when ...e received at Chicago. To secure the tremen...s volume of premiums which it was necessary ...e company to accept a class of risks and of ...ch great losses grew, and the result was that a ...ing organization was found in financial decay. ...tion, and the recent examination of the Ohio In...ance Commissioner revealed the fact that the ...ilities of the company are $321,000 in excess ...all its assets, capital included. This after a ...l for another $500,000 of capital had been made ...a subsequent reduction of the nominal capital ...o-half, so that the capital is now $500,000, ...-half is paid has gone out of sight, and in addition ...at a liability of $321,000 has been incurred.

A Deserved Compliment.

[From the Crawford Democrat, June 29, 1872.]

The Republicans of Washington county have nominated, or, more properly speaking, elected Wm. Moore, Esq., for one of the *Reporter*, for Congress. The other counties of the district are Greene, Beaver and Lawrence. We have no information as to the probable action of either of these counties, but if party ...ation, solid personal worth, and general qualifica...for the position are appreciated, we believe Mr. ...oore will be the candidate of the Republicans be...re the people, and in that event it would only be ...e selection of a super-excellent man for the office ...Congressman, of one or two others we could ...me, on the part of the Democrats, that would ...use us to regret the success of Mr. M. For a ...arter of a century he and we have been friends, ...d we have always found his heart beat ...g in unison with the nobler claims of social and ...ial relations. He is a gentleman of liberal estate ...d intellectual business, and enjoys more real satis...ction than when an opportunity is afforded him of ...olding his political views in adversity to the higher ...ligations that bind man to man, and point out the ...ath to duty. Nor can we close this notice of ...e Republicans of Washington county have re...ceived credit upon themselves by unanimously re...minating William S. Moore for Congress.

A REPORT upon the agricultural products of England, recently published, seems to be the most ...orthy character of the prevalent idea that England ...riculture makes but little of the soil in proportion ...the population, in comparison with the products ...Ireland and Scotland. It is shown that the annual gross ...ricultural product of England is, in round numbers, ...0,000,000 sterling, or nearly $1,000,000,000 in gold. ...Ireland and Scotland are the great grazing countries, ...d cast the product of cereals, potatoes, milk ...d provance. The annual importation of vegetable ...ods amounts to nearly forty-five millions ...unds sterling. So it is made to appear ...at England as a whole produces as much food for her ...ger number of people, although there is a much ...ger amount of capital invested in agriculture in ...ngland than in France, charged to agriculture in ...ngland than in France, charged to agriculture in ...e relative fertility of the soil, inferred, therefore, ...at Nature is greater than in France. In England is in-

A Record That Burns

BUCKALEW BLISTERED!

His Steady and Consistent Support of the Rebellion.

A Vivid Panoramic View.

Speech of Hon. P. C. Shannon

Before the Allegheny Union Republican Club, Saturday Evening, September 21, 1872.

Mr. Bucknlew Gauged by His Own Measure.

Mr. President and Fellow-Citizens:

"When men are up for public office, and they have a public record, it is not only our business, it is our duty to examine it, and if there be wrong in it, if there be iniquity upon it, then sure condemnation should be borne to the offender. He should stick in public confidence, and from him all public support should be withdrawn."

These are not my words—they are quoted from a speech recently **delivered by the Hon. Charles R. Buckalew.** There is nothing in these ideas that is new; they are as ancient as the institutions of that remote period when elections were first held. The sole novelty consists in the fact that a gentleman with such a "public record" as his, should have the temerity to advance them. But, perhaps, the audience he was addressing was mainly composed of those to whom the exact features of his record—if at all remembered or comprehended—would prove entirely acceptable.

Specially invited and reminded of our duty as we thus are, let us devote an hour or so to the dull yet important task of examining and analyzing at least some portion of his public acts.

A Singular Reticence and Reserve.

On the 4th of March, 1863, the Hon. Charles R. Buckalew took his seat in the Senate of the United States, at a special session of that body, called by the President for executive business; and this over, the Senate adjourned after a session of ten days. It was, therefore, at the beginning of the Thirty-eighth Congress, on the 9th day of March, 1863, that his legislative career in that body began. And from that day until the day of Lee's surrender I have not been able to find the record of a single speech delivered by him in the United States Senate. This is all the more remarkable from the fact that, while he was previously in the Senate of this State, he was an acknowledged leader, and was particularly prominent and forward in the discussion of questions connected that he possessed the abilities as a debater and as an orator. He might, as well as others, have served in the National Senate, when the mightiest issues and measures that ever agitated a people were under discussion, have spoken in favor of or defiance to the foe and of encouragement to patriots were needed, and would have been conversant in the matter which then caused, and still does cause, every great wonderment; and if the interpretation put upon his action by the people of the Buckalew, he has nobody to censure but himself. He pleases, in his "public record," to assert that he did make a declaration of his position. But that was in July, 1863, and not in the Senate, and, therefore, it must be confessed that he adopted a most

Extraordinary Method of Defining His Position.

It was this, in his own language:

"In July, 1863, I prepared an essay upon the existing political crisis, and had it published and sent to every voter in the war which was then pending, and it was published somewhere in Bucks county. It was sent to all opposing counties, and was distributed about in the form of a six-sheet campaign document."

Mark—*an essay*, and distributed about in the form of a *stump sheet!* Those were stirring times in July, 1863. The Confederate invasion of the North was beginning to look gloomy in Pennsylvania, New York and other Northern States, and the riots in Philadelphia, Bloomsburg, Philadelphia, Harrisburg or Pittsburgh have been more to the purpose—speeches urging the fact, in that case, would have been, "to keep themselves" ing the fullest obedience to the laws! An *essay* on the subject from Grover Cleveland would have served as a plate of ice cream thrown upon a burning house.

He further pleads that he did make a speech in the National Senate; but that was delivered on the 4th day of July—four months after the war had ended.

No, then, it will be perceived, that in the absence of any publicly enunciated statements of opinions while he was acting in the National Senate, the bearings and tendencies of his mind upon those momentous issues of the war can be ascertained from the future volume, at page 93, the names of all the yeas and nays.] With this display of numerical forces, all open opposition to the House joint resolution ceased. It was amended in another particular; and then, as the the record shows, "the amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the joint resolution to be read a third time." The resolution was read the third time and passed. How Mr. Buckalew and the other negatives voted on the final passage of the resolution, as amended, or whether they voted at all, does not appear, for there was no call for the yea and nays.

Nor can Mr. Buckalew screen himself from fair criticism or stern animadversion upon this extraordinary vote, by alleging that he then acted, in that matter, merely in consonance with the policy or mandates of his party. For further examination of the record displays the fact that, upon the return to the House, the same day, of the joint resolution as amended by Mr. Pessenden's proviso, the amendment *was concurred in without the slightest objection from any Democratic member.* So fair, at least, as able, and so patriotic was the measure, that not even Fernando Wood himself was able to conjure up any opposition to it.

Fellow-citizens, I am not here for the purpose of lending to strong language, or of aggravating the motive of any public man. With motives I have no present nothing to do. Let each reader weigh the evidence and judge for himself. I am patiently and moderately reviewing acts; and I claim the right of examining into and considering upon Mr. Buckalew's public record, even in the absence of his own important lack

The Pittsburgh Commercial, Saturday, September 23, 1872.

Weekly Commercial.
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1872.

SKIES BRIGHT.

From different parts of the State we have cheering intelligence. The Tammany invasion and the treachery of CURTIN have nerved the Republicans to resent the insult of the former and the bad faith of the latter. Our ranks are moving forward with renewed determination. From every quarter we have such news as enables us to say for a certainty that the Republican vote will be solid in October and November both, with the exception of here and there a backslider whose place is made more than good by fresh recruits. Our meetings are numerous and without exception well attended. The slanders against Gen. HARTRANFT have failed, while the record of BUCKALEW has lost him the support of many Democrats. The desperate efforts of the Greeleyites have demonstrated the important fact that there can be no struggling in October, if we mean to win in November. To Republicans everywhere we say: RIGHT AHEAD, AND ALL WILL BE WELL.

But two more days remain in which intending voters can register for voting at the ensuing October election. If there be any Republican who has not yet performed that duty, he should do so without a moment's further procrastination. The opposition have thoroughly attended to their own part in the matter. Let no Republican neglect to secure the right to vote; for the triumph of right principles, not only in the State but throughout the country generally, depends upon it.

EX-GOV. CURTIN'S letter of lamentation on the degeneracy of the times—more especially in the politics and government of the State—is addressed to Colonel ALEXANDER MCCLURE, who has probably done more to corrupt the fountains of legislation and morals of politics generally, in Pennsylvania, than any score of men that could be named. The farce is too broad, the imposition too open to deceive the public, or to gain for the actors any other comment than that which springs from a perfect knowledge of their hypocrisy.

THE sentiment regarding the right of States to secede, to which Mr. GREELEY gave expression in 1861, and which he reaffirmed in his Pittsburgh speech last week, is as follows:

"As to secession, I have said repeatedly and here repeat that if the people of any one State, or the cotton States alone, really wish to get out of the union, I am in favor of letting them out. If their vote shall indicate their settled resolve to get out of the union, I will do all I can to help them out at an early day."

Senator SCHURZ, Monday evening, spoke in eulogistic terms of Mr. GREELEY and referred to his visit here in words that conveyed nothing but approbation of what was said and done here by him. We have therefore the practical indorsement of the GREELEY heresy by SCHURZ. A heresy which is to stand as a part of the Cincinnati Platform as supplemented by GREELEY himself.

THINK of it! The New York Tammanyite swarming into Pennsylvania for BUCKALEW. They are shocked, as is MCCLURE, at the bad ways into which our politics have fallen, and like true Reformers, purely out of conscience, propose to set us right! Having captured unfortunate Mr. CURTIN they bear him on their shoulders while they fill the air with shouts of Reform. Heaven knows that there is need enough for Reform, the necessity proceeding mainly from these same men. While the Tammanyites have had New York, MCCLURE, in Pennsylvania, with the boast ever in his mouth that he could make CURTIN do anything he wished, has done more than all men beside to corrupt the fountains of legislation in his own State. These are the men who are struggling to deliver Pennsylvania to GREELEY by electing BUCKALEW. The case needs no argument.

In his speech at Louisville, HORACE GREELEY bemoaned it as a "discouraging fact" that the colored people of the country were opposed to him—which he attributed to their dense ignorance and prejudice; intimating that as fast as they became enlightened they would leave the Republican party and vote the Confederate ticket. He seems to have changed his opinion somewhat since the time when he stated that only the lowest and vilest negroes would be found in the Democratic ranks. Not a very great while ago he declared that as soon as the colored vote should be cast as the white vote is—in accordance with the diverse education, habits, associations and tastes of the voters, "keeping a thieves' grog shop or a den of infamy will usually vote the Democratic ticket." That is to say, in the latitude of New York HORACE GREELEY insults the Democratic party, and in the latitude of Kentucky slanders the black race; or the reason that in both cases he thought he could do so with impunity. This is the man who considers himself to be the apostle of "reconciliation!"

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal*, in the course of some recent remarks on the "Liberal" movement, cites the observation of BURKE, that statesmanship is the science of circumstances, and—referring to SUMNER's declaration that the people of the South had experienced "a change of heart"—says he misconceives the true principle which moves and guides them. There is not a doubt of it. BECK, HORSE, BECKENRIDGE, HILL, GHOLLADY, JOHNSON, FORREY, GORDON, STEMMS, and other representative Southern GREELEY orators, unquestionably understand that what they are working for a good deal better than SUMNER can tell them. All these men substantially assert, with JERE BLACK, that GREELEY's election will begin the extinction of the reconstruction acts and amendments, and breathe the breath of a new vitality into the corpse of the Lost Cause. Already, indeed, some of the Southern GREELEY papers are beginning to talk about "bringing the haughty saints" of the North "to terms"—in much the same arrogant and lordly tone in which, in anti-bellum days, they were wont to threaten to lash the "mudsills" and "greasy mechanics" of the free States into obedience and obeisance before their "natural masters" of the South. There is no doubt that the *Courier-Journal* is right, and Mr. SUMNER wrong; neither, fortunately, is there any question that the people of the country understand well the whole matter from top to bottom.

FROM this time forward until the closing of the October polls the air will be darkened with swarms of falsehood and slander concerning the State candidates. Thus far, as is known to every intelligent and reflective mind, the Confederate campaign has been conducted on a basis of misrepresentation and calumny. It is true that the shameless mendacities so industriously hatched and set afloat have, in every instance, been promptly met, refuted, and exposed. This, however, has not deterred their authors from continuing the nefarious trade, but seems, on the contrary, to have rendered them more unscrupulous and venomous than ever. It is conceded by all that Pennsylvania is the national battle-ground, and the October election the national fight. All the available resources of the opposition have been concentrated here, and here their last and worst display of malice and slanderiveness, masked, under pretensions and high-sounding names, will be made. Knowing the weakness of their cause and the vulnerability of their candidate, BUCKALEW's managers will try to distract attention from these by scattering their stink-pots of abuse on every hand. Old lies will be refurbished, and remodelled, and old slanders revamped, and new detractions of every character set in motion. Let no man be deceived. The issues of the canvass, and the characters and records of the respective candidates, are before the people. The most searching criticism has failed to reveal a flaw in the one—the most lenient judgment must confess that there is hardly a sound spot to be found in the other. HARTRANFT representing "honesty, efficiency and integrity," or BUCKALEW with his heel upon humanity and his broad back turned toward the sun. That is the choice.

IS IT SUICIDE OR MURDER?

Less than a month ago, that pure man and incorruptible patriot, Col. ALEXANDER MCCLURE, boasted that, whatever ex-Governor CURTIN's views and intentions might be, he would "pull him into the support of BUCKALEW," and this boast he has made good. In fact, for a long time it has been MCCLURE's boast that he could "make CURTIN do anything"—a boast which it has been his habit, without regard to CURTIN's reputation, to accompany with the recital of instances during the last dozen years, wherein he made it good. This has been a favorite subject with MCCLURE, and with almost brutal disregard of CURTIN's reputation, especially since his probable place ultimately in this campaign began to be discussed.

The case is clearly this: If it is not one of deliberate suicide by CURTIN, then it is one of no less deliberate killing by MCCLURE. It is a case of death beyond question,—the form of it only being open to dispute. So unnatural an action as ANDREW G. CURTIN—who was so right during the times when he was called to act, and when he made the reputation he has now wrecked—giving his support to CHARLES R. BUCKALEW, can have but one result. The ex-Governor will find that his old friends will not follow him. The manner, too, of the transaction is the worst possible for him,—first on one side of the fence, then the other; next awhile astride, and finally landing through the main strength of MCCLURE, as he boasts, in the camp of his old and worst enemies, in support of principles he has ever professed to condemn,—we say the manner of the taking off, be it suicide or murder, is the worst possible for the victim whose fate excites so much pity.

MR. GREELEY AND FREE TRADE.

In the absence of their own positive and unqualified declarations on the subject, it would be simply impossible to believe that intelligent men who are in favor of a protective tariff, are also in favor of the Liberal party. The inconsistency of Pennsylvanians in this matter is peculiarly glaring and incomprehensible. If they really believe in the policy of a protective tariff as essential to the best interests of the country, they cast contempt upon their own convictions and are both directly and indirectly laboring in aid of their bitter and arrogant antagonists by supporting HORACE GREELEY in his attempt to become President of the United States. Many of these inconsistent people are evidently imposed upon by a mere name, a fact which most strikingly illustrates the truth, that where results apparently remote are concerned, many are ever ready to act upon the old law maxim,—"as to things not seen and as to things non-existent the reason is the same." GREELEY is known to them as the great champion of protection. Some of them may know that his only solid claim to fame rests upon the very remarkable ability and success with which, through more than a score of years, he has maintained, defended and recommended the protective policy as an indispensable means of building up domestic manufactures and cherishing domestic industry in this country. Possessing naturally great skill in popularizing any idea which he has made his own, and having long brooded over this single topic or branch of political economy, GREELEY has been able to present the subject with a clearness and force which have proved very effective in enlisting sympathy and support for his views, and in counteracting the immense weight of argument and commercial influence arrayed against them. Able popular lectures and powerful newspapers, backed by the authority of *nearly* all the systematic writers on political economy in Europe and America, though assidiously toiling, toiled in vain, or with poor results, in favor of free trade against the arguments and appeals of the *Tribune* in favor of a protective tariff.

Remembering these facts, our tariff Liberals may well wonder how the friends of protection do than place so able and faithful a supporter of the protective policy in the Presidential chair? And some of them even wax emphatic, if not eloquent, in denouncing the ingratitude of those friends of protection who decline to honor its great champion by helping to gratify his ambition for office.

The plain truth is that Mr. GREELEY, by his course touching this very subject of protection to home industry, has proved himself unworthy of the aid claimed for him, and if there were no other data by which to form an estimate of his character, his recent inconsistency and truckling with reference to this great interest would, by themselves, suffice to show his moral and intellectual unfitness for the responsible office to which he aspires.

Just look at the naked, staring facts of the transaction which resulted in the Cincinnati and Baltimore nominations. The revenue reformers, as they called themselves, who met in the former city, were strict and enthusiastic free traders. They were picked representatives of the most quite inconsistent sections, while are so sure of the soundness of their own opinions, and so zealous in their propagation, that they do not hesitate to denounce protection as robbery, and its friends as grinders of the faces of the poor. In their thought and vocabulary, the iron makers of Pennsylvania and the manufacturers of New England are robbers under the shield of law, while their neighbors, who favor the protection of their industry, are either knaves or simpletons or dupes. In their milder and more genial moments, these amiable free traders express the assured belief that if these Pennsylvania and Yankee "knights of industry" and their stupid retainers cannot in any other way be got rid of, the general interests of the whole country require that they shall be pensioned off, and be thus reconciled to the surrender of their monopoly. As to the men who met in Baltimore, we need hardly say that they represented the free trade. In the days before the war, free trade was, upon the whole, the policy of the party, and it is well understood at present that the restoration of the Democrats to power would involve the triumph of economical principles which would open down the throat of the industrial interests of the country.

Now, it is safe to say that no man in the nation understands these truths better than HORACE GREELEY. Not many months ago, referring to the SCHURZ-BROWN movement in Missouri, Mr. GREELEY wrote:—"We have from the first affirmed that this movement—which professedly has for its real object under the phrase 'revenue reform,' is intended to overthrow the Republican party. The engineers of the Liberal Republican movement—despite all pretences, never expected to reach their object through the Republican party but over its ruins. Their plan was simply to draw away a sufficient number of Republicans from the Republican party to secure the victory to the Democracy, and thus overthrow the protective policy. Their game in Missouri exposes beforehand the game which they intend to play in the next Presidential election." When Mr. GREELEY thus wrote he did not expect to be tempted to take a part in the game so clearly foreseen and so warmly denounced. But when the temptation did come to him, making its appeal to ambitious aspirations so long cherished as to have become a sort of monomania, neither fidelity to his own record, to the convictions for which he had been battling through thirty years, enabled him to resist and repel the tempter. It is well known that one chief motive which recommended GREELEY's nomination for the Presidency was the desire to silence his advocacy of protection. His fidelity to this great interest was the single subject as to which he had ever been steadfast and outspoken, and his tempters well knew that if he succumbed and joined their conspiracy, his best fame would be tarnished and his influence destroyed. Under the shallow pretext of submitting the subject wholly to the people, as if it had not always rested with the people, GREELEY became silent about the tariff, and he has even promised, if elected President, to interpose no hindrance to the inauguration of a system which he has always denounced as certain to bring disaster upon the best material interests of the nation. To people of plain understanding and unsophisticated conscience it is not easy to perceive that such a surrender of convictions in exchange for a nomination to office is a whit less discreditable than if it had been made in exchange for a sum of that British gold," concerning which Mr. GREELEY used to say so much. Certainly the man capable of such barter is not the style of man whom the people may with safety and self-respect place in the responsible position of their chief magistrate.

Returning for a moment to our Liberal errant men we merely remind them that by sanctioning the transaction by which GREELEY has become the Presidential nominee of the free traders, they do all in their power to throw discredit upon the doctrine of protection, and thus to strengthen its enemies while weakening its supporters.

THE STRUGGLE FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

If General HARTRANFT is defeated, it will be neither for want of leadership, of organization, or of a just cause, but simply and solely from bad faith on the part of professed members of the Republican organization. His defeat must be brought about by those to whom he has a right to look for support, if it is compassed at all. If the Democracy and the Colonfrafter are altogether powerless to elect BUCKALEW, and unless they can succeed in Greeleyizing a considerable number of GRANT men, the triumphant election of General HARTRANFT is already assured. Never, perhaps, in any political campaign, has a candidate for office been hounded by such persistent and malignant injustice as that to which he has been subjected. He has been slandered and persecuted even more relentlessly and unscrupulously than General GRANT—for the reason, of course, that the enemies of the latter know full well that a stab at the former is now the most effective way in which they can deal a blow at him. Ordinarily, when one is wantonly assailed and made the target of such venomous shafts as have been shot at General HARTRANFT since his candidature for the office of Governor began, men with a spark of manhood in their composition are apt to rally to his support and vindication in the immense weight of argument and commercial influence arrayed against them. Able popular lectures and powerful newspapers, backed by the authority of *nearly* all the systematic writers on political economy in Europe and America, though assidiously toiling, toiled in vain, or with poor results, in favor of free trade against the arguments and appeals of the *Tribune* in favor of a protective tariff.

Remembering these facts, our tariff Liberals may well wonder how the friends of protection do than place so able and faithful a supporter of the protective policy in the Presidential chair? And some of them even wax emphatic, if not eloquent, in denouncing the ingratitude of those friends of protection who decline to honor its great champion by helping to gratify his ambition for office.

The plain truth is that Mr. GREELEY, by his course touching this very subject of protection to home industry, has proved himself unworthy of the aid claimed for him, and if there were no other data by which to form an estimate of his character, his recent inconsistency and truckling with reference to this great interest would, by themselves, suffice to show his moral and intellectual unfitness for the responsible office to which he aspires.

Just look at the naked, staring facts of the transaction which resulted in the Cincinnati and Baltimore nominations. The revenue reformers, as they called themselves, who met in the former city, were strict and enthusiastic free traders. They were picked representatives of the most quite inconsistent sections, while are so sure of the soundness of their own opinions, and so zealous in their propagation, that they do not hesitate to denounce protection as robbery, and its friends as grinders of the faces of the poor. In their thought and vocabulary, the iron makers of Pennsylvania and the manufacturers of New England are robbers under the shield of law, while their neighbors, who favor the protection of their industry, are either knaves or simpletons or dupes. In their milder and more genial moments, these amiable free traders express the assured belief that if these Pennsylvania and Yankee "knights of industry" and their stupid retainers cannot in any other way be got rid of, the general interests of the whole country require that they shall be pensioned off, and be thus reconciled to the surrender of their monopoly. As to the men who met in Baltimore, we need hardly say that they represented the free trade. In the days before the war, free trade was, upon the whole, the policy of the party, and it is well understood at present that the restoration of the Democrats to power would involve the triumph of economical principles which would open down the throat of the industrial interests of the country.

Now, it is safe to say that no man in the nation understands these truths better than HORACE GREELEY. Not many months ago, referring to the SCHURZ-BROWN movement in Missouri, Mr. GREELEY wrote:—"We have from the first affirmed that this movement—which professedly has for its real object under the phrase 'revenue reform,' is intended to overthrow the Republican party. The engineers of the Liberal Republican movement—despite all pretences, never expected to reach their object through the Republican party but over its ruins. Their plan was simply to draw away a sufficient number of Republicans from the Republican party to secure the victory to the Democracy, and thus overthrow the protective policy. Their game in Missouri exposes beforehand the game which they intend to play in the next Presidential election." When Mr. GREELEY thus wrote he did not expect to be tempted to take a part in the game so clearly foreseen and so warmly denounced. But when the temptation did come to him, making its appeal to ambitious aspirations so long cherished as to have become a sort of monomania, neither fidelity to his own record, to the convictions for which he had been battling through thirty years, enabled him to resist and repel the tempter. It is well known that one chief motive which recommended GREELEY's nomination for the Presidency was the desire to silence his advocacy of protection. His fidelity to this great interest was the single subject as to which he had ever been steadfast and outspoken, and his tempters well knew that if he succumbed and joined their conspiracy, his best fame would be tarnished and his influence destroyed. Under the shallow pretext of submitting the subject wholly to the people, as if it had not always rested with the people, GREELEY became silent about the tariff, and he has even promised, if elected President, to interpose no hindrance to the inauguration of a system which he has always denounced as certain to bring disaster upon the best material interests of the nation. To people of plain understanding and unsophisticated conscience it is not easy to perceive that such a surrender of convictions in exchange for a nomination to office is a whit less discreditable than if it had been made in exchange for a sum of that British gold," concerning which Mr. GREELEY used to say so much. Certainly the man capable of such barter is not the style of man whom the people may with safety and self-respect place in the responsible position of their chief magistrate.

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ing head. If he is defeated, he will be the victim of a shameful conspiracy which violated all the obligations of political warfare, and all the decencies of personal conduct. But the conspiracy will not succeed, except through the assistance of Republicans themselves. The question is, whether the citadel is to be surrendered through the cowardice or treachery of those who claim to be among its defenders.

A CRISIS TO BE MET.

Foreigners have often said of us, and distinguished Americans have often admitted, that it is a foible of their compatriots to believe, before every Presidential election, that nothing less important than the very life of their free institutions is in peril, and dependent upon the success of the candidate whose election they happen to favor. Looking back over the history of the country, we are, of course, able to see clearly enough that this was always a grossly exaggerated estimate of the importance of the struggle, in every case. Hitherto we may except, it was the election of 1861; but even the failure of the Republicans and the defeat of LINCOLN in 1861, would only have prolonged for a few years more the national degradation, and have postponed for a while the inevitable struggle between slavery and freedom on the field of battle. Though, according to all the probabilities upon which a judgment might be grounded, the time for the decisive conflict seemed then fully come, and the leaders capable of directing it to the triumph of the North in the establishment of human rights, are now known to have been present, yet there is no good reason to believe that the defeat of LINCOLN would have been followed by reaction, or by any serious modification of the antagonistic relations between the sections at variance. In other words, as our national affairs then stood they would have *kept*, and the great practical problem waiting to be solved, might have waited for a few years more, without ultimate disaster to the best human interests at stake. But the unavoidable conflict having taken place, slavery having been abolished, and the reconstruction of Southern society having begun and made some progress, the vital question which at the next Presidential election the nation is called upon to answer is, whether the work shall go on, or shall give place to reaction with consequences absolutely without remedy or restitution. In view of these results of a Republican defeat and of a Democratic triumph in November, it is no exaggeration to say that the significance of the approaching election is not inferior to that of 1861; but even the first is quite inconsequential when compared with the present. This is in exact accordance with the view we have all along taken of the question. Republicans! From all sides you are forewarned. In all quarters be forearmed, also.

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The Pittsburgh *Post* tried for awhile to ignore the overwhelming evidence of BUCKALEW's disloyalty, his membership of the Sons of Liberty and co-operation with the Fishing Creek Confederacy of deserters and Northern rebels. But it has found that it is a subject that cannot be ignored, and has returned it to it. And what does it say? Not a particle of rebutting evidence, not a word in support of its feble denial, but abuse, and abuse only, of Col. STEWART, on the ground that he would be found to fall short of Major MAGEE, establishing incontestably the charge against BUCKALEW. It heaps upon him epithets which it is fancied will stand for facts and arguments. It is unfortunate for the Buckalewites that Col. STEWART cannot be reached by their slanders. He was a true and gallant soldier, and as a citizen he is without reproach. No man can be found to utter a word derogatory to him. He is simply related a series of facts, not a single link in the chain of which can be broken or weakened. The Buckalewites have taken ten days to try and they confess their inability to do it by resorting to such slang as "bummer," "stay-at-home," "dough-face," "copperhead," which have been in the habit of hurling at Union soldiers, by which the State has been degraded and robbed.

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It is idle to allege the urgency of the evil as a reason for subordinating a great national interest to a question of local reform. But for a wretched State political faction there would be no question to-day about General HARTRANFT's honor, and no sensible, candid man, who examines the charges against him, can for a moment hesitate to concur with the thousands of able and honest business men who have pronounced him innocent of the offenses laid to his door. They are besides utterly inconsistent with the whole tenor of his life, and with a reputation established under trying circumstances and in highly responsible positions. In fact, no man personally acquainted with HARTRANFT ever needed other evidence than the witness of his character, to refute the falsehoods with which he has been so persistently assailed. If such evidence is to go for nothing, reputation is certainly little worth, and no honest man's good name can for any day be changed into infamy, if breathed upon by slander, or accidentally connected with circumstances adapted to excite suspicion. The mere fact that men of the stamp and antecedents of some of the reformers who are trying to ruin HARTRANFT, are able to make any impression adverse to his credit, is a simple verification of the old German proverb, out "howling with the wolves."

Whatever may be Mr. BUCKALEW's claims in other respects, he is a Democrat of the school which holds and teaches the right of secession, and the essential inferiority of the black races, and therefore his elevation to power at this time would be a contribution, and a very important contribution, to the cause of reaction, the success of which would, at the present time, be a national disaster.

WHAT A REFORMER!

Senator SCHURZ is as adroit as he is plausible and demagogical. An adept in the art of trying—

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MILTON somewhere says that at the bottom of the lowest deep there is a lower still. HORACE GREELEY seems determined to find it out. His Newport and Louisville speeches, for instance, seemed to have touched the very nethermost profundity of self-abasement; but in his harangue at Jeffersonville, on the opposite side of the river, he plunged headlong still further in the fathomless abyss. At the former places he apologized for the war of the Union, glossed over the murder by starvation of upwards of thirty thousand Union prisoners at Andersonville, aspersed the veterans of the country and derided the colored people for their lack of education. At the latter place he went still further—acknowledging that very possibly his opposition to slavery "might have been a mistake," and intimating that "God had imposed disabilities" upon negroes, which placed them quite below the level of the whites. He also made a piteous appeal to his auditors not to judge him by what he might have spoken or written in the past, or by what the *Tribune*, as his mouthpiece, might have said. "My thoughts," he pleaded, "have been given to the public warm and fresh—sometimes before an opportunity has been offered for due consideration and correction—very often mingled with the thoughts of others, which were not my own, but which I was very easy to attribute to me." Then he went on to accuse the people of the North of flagrant cruelty and oppression toward those of the South, breaking out at last into this sophomorical scream: "The many are proscribed in the few." "I feel the blows inflicted on him—the ring that ties him to the dungeon eats into my heart as well as his." Throughout, the speech was that of a man who seems thoroughly ashamed of whatever is honorable in his past career, and who appears fully determined that in the future evil shall become his good. He may possibly gain a few votes in the South by his course, but he is fast earning the execrations of all, whether Democrats or Republicans, who have helped to make and keep us a nation.

THE MALAKOFF OF THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

However blinded some Republicans at home may be to the real nature of the impending October contest in this State, people abroad see very clearly what it portends. In a careful and exhaustive review of the political situation the New York *Herald*, whose sagacity no one will pretend to dispute, observes that the only way through which the supporters of GREELEY can hope to carry the country against GRANT in November, is by making a breach in the Pennsylvania Republican lines, through the election of BUCKALEW in October; and it warns the Republicans of the State that a failure to elect their candidates at this critical moment will be fraught with far more disastrous consequences than the triumph or defeat of a merely local clique. "Once set in motion the ball of reaction," says the *Herald*, "and it may keep on rolling until it rolls President GRANT out and his opponent in;" and assums up the whole case by declaring the October election here to be the MALAKOFF of the national contest in November. This is in exact accordance with the view we have all along taken of the question. Republicans! From all sides you are forewarned. In all quarters be forearmed, also.

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THE CAMPAIGN

In Western Pennsylvania.

Republican Meetings at Different Points.

Prospect Brighter Than Ever.

INDIANA COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

INDIANA, PA., September 24, 1872.

A large and enthusiastic county Republican meeting was held in Indiana to-night. Governor Noyes, of Ohio, spoke first, for over an hour, with great effect. He was followed by Hon. R. R. Cranahan, who held the audience with a practical discussion of the campaign. General Harry White closed the meeting with an earnest appeal for the cause, and for a turn out to the polls. The meeting was most enthusiastic, and will have a marked effect upon the vote of the county. Indiana will support the whole Republican ticket in October. No Liberal Republican rally here.

MERCER COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MERCER, PA., September 25, 1872.

On last evening one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings of this campaign was held in our Court House. Gen. Adam C. King, of Baltimore, delivered an eloquent and able address on the national and State issues. The speaker's allusions to Gen. Hartranft were received with loud demonstrations of applause, each time that his name was mentioned being the occasion of an outburst of enthusiasm. Gen. King's address is universally pronounced one of the most finished of the campaign, and at the close of his speech he received a vote of thanks, and the ladies present manifested their appreciation by the presentation of two elegant bouquets.

We close the campaign in this county on the 5th of October with a mass convention at Mercer, and our Republican friends are determined to make it the largest gathering ever held in Mercer county. The demonstration last evening is only typical of the more grand and effective one Mercer county will make at the polls on the second Tuesday of October. Andy Curtin's defection don't even make a ripple in the political waters. Pat Mercer county down for eight hundred Republican majority.

CLARION COUNTY.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW EDINBURGH, September 24, 1872.

The fall campaign was opened in this place this afternoon by Hon. S. Griffith, Democrat, of Mercer. Not one word was uttered by him in favor of Horace Greeley, nor for or against Grant. In all my experience in political matters I never saw as many Democrats so "mum" in regard to their candidate as they are this campaign. Are they afraid to acknowledge the false thing, or is the truth too unterrified? The political horizon in this place has heretofore been almost equally divided. This time I think the scales are turned more than ever in favor of Grant, judging from the slimly attended meeting of this afternoon. Three-fourths of those present were Grant and Wilson men.

O'Conor and Adams.

Address to the Democracy.

Anything to Prevent Greeley Destroying the Democratic Party.

NEW YORK, September 25.—An address to the Democracy of the United States was issued to-day by the Committee of the Louisville Convention. It explains the object of the assemblage of that body, opposes the Baltimore platform as undemocratic, contends that the masses of the Democracy did not demand the nomination of Greeley and the adoption of his platform, and says, "the watchword is not anything to hate, but anything to prevent Greeley from beating and destroying the Democratic party. Grant's election, it says, will be less of a calamity than that of Greeley, and if the former is chosen the responsibility rests on the Baltimore Convention, which refused the people either a Democratic nominee or platform. The address concludes by inviting all Democrats to vote for O'Conor and Adams.

LUNATIC ASYLUM BURNED.

Located at Newburgh, Ohio—Escape of the Inmates—Casualties Confined to Attaches—One Roasted to Death in View of Friends—Others Injured and Some Missing—Loss $350,000.

CLEVELAND, O., September 25.—The Northern Ohio Lunatic Asylum, situated at Newburg, Ohio, seven miles from the city, was destroyed by fire this forenoon, caused by sparks from a small furnace used by men in tinning a roof near the dome of the building, and the flames spread so rapidly that the whole structure was on fire before the engines, which had been telegraphed for to this city, could arrive and stay the progress of the flames. Before the arrival of the main of old portion of the building was completely destroyed, nothing being left excepting the walls, some of which had already fallen. There were about six hundred inmates in the building at the time of the fire, all of whom are said to be safe. A number of these have escaped and are now at large. All those who could be found have been put up in churches and other places in Newburg until better accommodations could be provided, which is now being done by placing as many as possible in the Ridge of Correction, City Infirmary and hall of the city. Perhaps four hundred will be furnished temporary quarters in this way.

The casualties are confined to attaches of the asylum and citizens of Newburg. Miss Baker, seamstress of the institution, was roasted alive, in sight within reach of friends, who could render her no assistance on account of the intense heat and want of proper facilities. Benjamin Burgess, who went in the building to bring out a relative, was overcome by smoke, but it is hoped he is still safe. A boy, name unknown, had a leg broken, was otherwise injured, and will probably die. Several others were badly burned. It is believed three or four are missing in the debris, which is fifteen feet deep, and it will require time to get the bodies out. The extreme east and west wings of the asylum are not entirely destroyed, the walls being in good condition. They can be repaired with a small outlay. The culinary department, laundry, dining halls, engine room, mostly new, are not damaged. The loss is not known, but will approximate $250,000. There is said to be no insurance.

BUCKALEW AND THE MINERS

Mr. Winder's Reply to the Pittsburgh Post.

SAW MILL RUN, September 23, 1872.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

My letter entitled "A Miner's Appeal," published in the COMMERCIAL of the 14th inst., brought out an editorial in the *Post* of the 16th inst., in which it says I have "permitted my name to be signed" to an article in one of the morning papers. Now I ask the editor of the *Post*, does he suppose that the miners are so ignorant that they cannot write a letter showing the record of one who has been in their midst since 1871, and who, in my opinion, would be the same in 1872. If he did not need their suffrages to assist him this coming October election to the chair now occupied by His Excellency John W. Geary?

I am so well known to the miners of Allegheny county, that I feel certain two-thirds of them will not question my ability to write, or my veracity in what is written in the letter. But the authorship of the letter is not the question at issue. The fact that it has been written ought to be sufficient evidence to the *Post* that the Democratic miners will want it answered with argument, and not by casting a doubt on the ability of the writer. Instead of which I advise them to confine themselves to arguments in answering the letter, and not stoop to the personalities and manifest falsehoods which the article contains. The latter falsehood may serve as a marked effect upon the vote of the county. Indiana will support the whole Republican ticket in October. No Liberal Republican rally here.

MERCER COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MERCER, PA., September 25, 1872.

On last evening one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings of this campaign was held in our Court House. Gen. Adam C. King, of Baltimore, delivered an eloquent and able address on the national and State issues. The speaker's allusions to Gen. Hartranft were received with loud demonstrations of applause, each time that his name was mentioned being the occasion of an outburst of enthusiasm. Gen. King's address is universally pronounced one of the most finished of the campaign, and at the close of his speech he received a vote of thanks, and the ladies present manifested their appreciation by the presentation of two elegant bouquets.

We close the campaign in this county on the 5th of October with a mass convention at Mercer, and our Republican friends are determined to make it the largest gathering ever held in Mercer county. The demonstration last evening is only typical of the more grand and effective one Mercer county will make at the polls on the second Tuesday of October. Andy Curtin's defection don't even make a ripple in the political waters. Pat Mercer county down for eight hundred Republican majority.

CLARION COUNTY.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW EDINBURGH, September 24, 1872.

The fall campaign was opened in this place this afternoon by Hon. S. Griffith, Democrat, of Mercer. Not one word was uttered by him in favor of Horace Greeley, nor for or against Grant. In all my experience in political matters I never saw as many Democrats so "mum" in regard to their candidate as they are this campaign. Are they afraid to acknowledge the false thing, or is the truth too unterrified? The political horizon in this place has heretofore been almost equally divided. This time I think the scales are turned more than ever in favor of Grant, judging from the slimly attended meeting of this afternoon. Three-fourths of those present were Grant and Wilson men.

CITY HALL WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

Another Large Audience—Able Speeches of Hon. J. G. Blaine and Col. Allen.

A very large and most enthusiastic audience greeted the Hon. James G. Blaine, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Col. Edgar Allen, of Virginia, at City Hall, Wednesday night. The speakers were escorted to the Hall by the Hartranft and Second ward Clubs, headed by an excellent brass band.

The meeting was called to order by Major E. A. Monteath, who announced the following officers:

President, Thomas King, Esq.; Vice Presidents, J. H. Hampton, Esq., James Veech, Esq., Wm. A. Herron, Andrew Humbert, Esq., John Pfaffertz, "M. W. Acheson, Paul J. Carson, H. Y. Boyce, John Peck, John Burke, W. P. Weyman, R. Galligan, John Wilson, Wm. M. Hersh, Oliver Lemon, A. Steinmeyer, Sr., M. R. Allen.

Mr. Ewing, on taking the chair, made a very brief but felicitous opening, in which he referred to Speaker Blaine as a Pennsylvanian, and a "Washington county boy," who had gone down east to the State of Maine as a "carpet bagger," but who had received most substantial recognition from the people of that State, and especially during the recent exciting canvass, when he had been re-elected to Congress by the largest majority ever given to any candidate in his district [Applause.] He congratulated the Hon. James G. Blaine, Speaker of Maine, who was hailed with prolonged and vociferous applause.

Speech of Hon. James G. Blaine.

Mr. Blaine commenced by saying that he would have to speak with considerable caution, as his throat was weak and worn out, and the only excuse he could give was that he had been clear up the Democrats over the hills of Maine, and, as a result, the State has a majority of seventeen or eighteen thousand, a small part of which majority, he claimed, was due to his own efforts. [Applause].

It is one of the peculiarities of the Democratic party, especially in this campaign, that its orators and defenders are driven to ridiculous extremities to find particular issues and longitude in which the audience is assembled. A few years ago the Democratic party in Maine had a favorite argument to the Democratic party in Pennsylvania, and a favorite argument in Pennsylvania was the Democratic speech in Maine. But in the Republican party we have a unity of thought, a unity of purpose, and a oneness of principle, which enables us from the At lantic to the Gulf, to preach the same doctrines which were handed down to us. Hence, the Democratic party is not an offense to Pittsburgh, to refer to the late war. [Laughter.] Nor is it an offense to this intelligent audience that we, as fruits of the four years of it, ought which recently occurred? If you were asked this question what fruits would you point out? To be sure the principal fruits of the war are manifest, the fruits which have been scattered. But these fruits are of the past.

The Amendments to the Constitution.

If you were asked to point out the great fruits of that terrible struggle, where would you find it except in the concrete form of three great amendments to your organic law—three amendments to the Constitution. It is a very singular fact that the generation to which we belong has been given the opportunity to amend the Constitution of the United States in three important particulars. We found—as of our government purposely made it difficult to amend the Constitution. It requires, in all cases, a vote of two-thirds of the House of Representatives and two-thirds of the Senate to even propose an amendment, and when that amendment is proposed it requires three-fourths of the States to adopt it. Again, when our Constitution was framed in 1787, and went into effect in 1789, Thomas Jefferson was absent in Europe. When he came to read he introduced eleven amendments which are commonly known as the Bill of Rights. Ten of these amendments were adopted during the first term of Washington's administration, and were, therefore, very natural for the President Jefferson and Adams, and in the House of Representatives and Senate, and they had to do a new amendment of the Constitution from the 4th of March, 1789, down to the time of ratifying the eleventh amendment, which was adopted during Lincoln's term. The fourteenth Amendment, which declared that slavery was a public crime, was adopted during Johnson's term. The fifteenth Amendment, which declared that slavery three great the length and breadth of the United States was forever abolished, was adopted during Grant's term. These amendments are approved during Lincoln's term—The four

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1872.

TERMS.

One copy, per year.....$2 00
In clubs of twenty per year.....1 50
One copy gratis to the getter up of the club.

Wanted.

Copies of the following dates of the WEEKLY COMMERCIAL, to complete our file:

Two copies September 30, 1871.
Two copies October 1, 1871.

THE hearty indorsement of General HARTRANFT by the Philadelphia Union League, the strongest political organization in the country, the members of which represent the best trade and social elements of the city, is not the least among the many proofs of the strong current of public opinion which has set in for him. The resolutions are herewith printed.

HORACE GREELEY is determined to make his measure of recusancy full. Not content with heaping slander and insult upon the ex-soldiers and sailors of the country, in his speech at Pittsburgh, he supplements this outrage by taunting and sneering at the colored race. In his address at Louisville. Now let him assail the patriotic women of the nation, and his apostasy will be complete.

THE election of the Republican tickets in North Carolina, Vermont, and Maine having been claimed as so many Confederate victories and anguries of future success, we confidently expect to see the immense Republican rally and demonstration on Pittsburgh this week, blazoned abroad as an irresistible evidence of the onward movement of the GREELEY "tidal wave," and of the triumphant progress of BUCKALEW'S cause.

TIMES CHANGE, and men change with them. A few months ago the Democratic leaders in Montgomery county, Ohio, took up a collection to pay the expenses of contesting the enfranchisement of the maimed soldiers and sailors who are quartered in the National Asylums at Dayton. Now, these same men are constant visitors at the asylum, their object being to cajole the veterans into voting the Confederate ticket. *Soldiers know well how to value the attentions of the men who kept up the "bloody shirt cry in the rear,"* while they were battling for the nation's life and honor.

MR. GREELEY in his speech more than intimates that the administration has expended a vast sum of money in defraying the expenses of the Soldiers' Convention this week. This is utterly unworthy of him. He could have had it not as much as the shadow of a fact to justify such a statement. Whatever was the expense it was borne by Pittsburgh, not grudgingly, but with that cheerfulness which has ever characterized its regard for the defenders of the Republic. And the like it will do again, and as often as these brave defenders choose or can be induced to make Pittsburgh their place of meeting.

A MOST important matter for our friends to remember is this: that voters must be registered ten days before the date of election. Two weeks from to-day the momentous conflict takes place. But four days, therefore, remain in which this duty can be performed. It is, of course, to be taken for granted that it has very generally been attended to; nevertheless there are always some stray ears to be found at the last gleaning, however thoroughly the field may have been scanned before. This is the work which remains to be done before the 28th instant. Let the scrutiny be made microscopic, so that no qualified Republican voter may have an excuse for not taking his place in the ranks and discharging his whole duty, when the decisive day dawns.

WE print this morning a synopsis of the action of the "Board of Commissioners for the Improvement of the Ohio," at their session in Cincinnati, on the 18th and 19th. The Commission seem to have got into working shape, and propose to hold another session at Cincinnati on the 20th of November, for the purpose of hearing the reports of the engineers and committee, the business as the executive committee may bring before them, looking to the accomplishment of the object of the Commission. The Commission have taken steps to have concert of action on the part of the seven States most directly interested, with the view to making the question of the Improvement of the Ohio a national instead of a sectional or local matter.

WHY has Pennsylvania been invaded by SEYMOUR, PENDLETON, DOOLITTLE, SCHURZ and half a score of other GREELEY orators? Simply to help BUCKALEW carry the State. And why? Because his election, they believe, will proclaim the success of GREELEY. These men know what they are about. They realize that BUCKALEW'S defeat will virtually end the friendly GRANT man who thinks of helping BUCKALEW, directly or indirectly, he had better come out for GREELEY at once. His single vote for BUCKALEW will be worth two votes for GREELEY in half a dozen States. A GRANT man who had turned on HARTRANFT in October, it is safe to conclude, might find it up-hill business when he came to appeal to HARTRANFT men for support in November. There is human nature in politics as well as in other matters.

IF General THOMAS had been driven from his position at Nashville, we should have lost all that had been gained in Kentucky and Tennessee by the battles and manœuvres. There is no doubt that if SHERMAN had been defeated by EARLY, instead of sending him "whirling up the valley," the armies under GRANT would have been placed in jeopardy. If SHERMAN had been beaten back by HOOD and JOHNSTON, the whole character and complexion of the campaign in front of Richmond would have been changed. In New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Oregon, North Carolina and Maine, the people of the nation have swung grandly and steadily forward. It is Pennsylvania's turn, now; and there are those who say she will be unable to hold her own—that she will be compelled to change front to the rear, and imperil all that kindred columns have won. Is yours the voice?

THE *Post* claims to possess the information that certain GRANT Republicans will either vote for BUCKALEW or not vote at all, and GREELEY and BROWN stock is consequently marked up. On the subject the *Post* is infamous for its evasive. If it is correct—and no evidence is adduced that it is—then we must have some singular GRANT men among us, for the voter who professes a desire to see GRANT elected and at the same time strikes at HARTRANFT, is about as reasonable as would have been a GRANT soldier in the Wilderness, who, while professing a desire to see LEE defeated, fired on his comrades. One acting thus, when his turn came for asking for support would not be likely to be overrun with volunteers. Some men are bound to reverse all the rules of logic and pursue the course best calculated to defeat the object they profess to have in view. Probably the *Post* has heard of a case of this kind and comforts itself by magnifying it several times.

LET it be constantly borne in mind that BUCKALEW cannot be elected Governor of this State without the help of Republican votes. Unless his managers succeed in corrupting into betrayal of their principles a considerable number of men who profess to belong to the Republican organization, his defeat is already assured. The opposition boast that they have secured the requisite number of recruits to elect him. We believe this to be a foul aspersion of the patriotism and intelligence of the Republican masses of this State. Here and there, perhaps, may be found one whose prejudices, based on calumnies and falsehoods again and again refuted and exposed, may cause him to forget the allegiance he owes to himself and to the great national cause which will swing in the balance of power on October 4th. But these instances will be very rare. As the day of battle approaches, the heart of the people is kindling to their work, and we shall have—as we must have, unless the fight is to be lost—substantial unity and accord from one end of the line to the other.

THE sworn testimony establishing the fact that BUCKALEW was not only one of the Sons of Liberty, but that, as manager and adviser of the Fishing Creek Confederacy, he put in practice the principles of the order, has produced great consternation among his supporters. In the light of this development the people perceive how perfectly consistent was his course in the Senate, in voting steadily against any measure for the prosecution of the war and securing the fruits of the victory. In the Senate, in doing whatever he could to embarrass the government, he was but carrying out the principles of the order, and deserters and rebel sympathizers in making the home of BUCKALEW their place of refuge, not only manifested their confidence in him, but obeyed that instinct which impels conspirators and law breakers to seek counsel and direction from the leader who has done most to set them in the wrong course. These men know Mr. BUCKALEW as a sympathizer and friend. He was not only a friend of the South, but was heartily in the plans for opposing the government and aiding rebellion. So far did they carry their operations that it became necessary to employ a regiment of soldiers to suppress them. Numbers of them were arrested and CHARLES R. BUCKALEW saved himself by flight. He is now running for Governor of the State.

MR. GREELEY REVEALING HIMSELF.

A week ago even the most sanguinely hopeful Republican did not venture to anticipate any blunder on the part of the Liberal candidate so decisively damaging to his own political prospects as the blunder, or rather series of blunders, committed by Mr. GREELEY. He was known to be surrounded by shrewd advisers, and was presumed to be amenable to their counsels. This presumption, however, has been proved a mistake, with the result of illustrating the character of the Liberal candidate in a manner equally surprising and instructive. Disbelievers in his fitness for the high office to which he aspires have always urged, as one of the reasons for their disbelief, his notorious conceit and arrogance of self-opinion, rendering him absolutely incapable of submitting his own judgment, however uninstructed, to the judgment of others, however well informed. Now, while there may be positions in which such self-reliance may be the secret of success, the position of President of the United States is not one of them. In an office involving responsibilities so extensive and complicated, success must chiefly depend, first, upon the combination of the knowledge of mankind which guide the incumbent in a judicious selection of advisers, and then upon the humility of wisdom which enables him to follow their advice. In all these essential qualifications Mr. GREELEY is grossly deficient, as even his most intimate associates have always affirmed, and his conduct and speeches within the last few days, exhibit him beyond question or cavil the correctness of their judgment concerning him. In view of Mr. GREELEY'S conduct and speeches within the last few days, it would seem that every intelligent man in the country must foresee the peril to which the most momentous interests of the nation might and probably would be exposed by his election. As if to revive and give fresh emphasis to the warnings abundantly supplied by his long career as a journalist, the Liberal candidate, with the eyes of the whole country upon him, has anew exemplified several of his most dangerous defects and faults of mind and character. His exhibition has been wholly involuntary; though insane with ambition and literally burning to be President, even in the midst of the stimulating excitement and hazards of the canvass, and with the cautions and advice of wise friends ever ringing in his ears, GREELEY has found it simply impossible to suppress himself. And it is perfectly certain that, if elected to the fearfully responsible place of chief magistrate of the country, he would continue to exemplify the same traits with equal fidelity. Advice would be powerless to prevent him from embodying in a message to Congress, or in a reception speech, any of the crude theories or hopeless crotchets associated with his name, no matter how disastrous the effects of the step might be upon the national credit, or how mortifying to the national susceptibilities.

The mere fact that it seems to Mr. GREELEY a right and proper thing to make a personal appeal to the Democracy to vote for him is sufficient to condemn him. The framers of the Constitution were careful to commit the election of a President not directly to the people, but to electors chosen by the people for the purpose. No thoughtful citizen can fail to see how important it is that the candidates for the great office shall be chosen on the grounds of their well known character and past career, and that the canvass shall be conducted exclusively on this principle. Should the people in any case disregard this rule—established by wise foresight and historical precedent—the other may disregard it as well, with the result of producing an unseemly struggle, degrading to the office and perilous to the country. Should this innovation be tolerated, the time may soon come when not only three, but three hundred dozen of Presidential candidates, each obeying his own volition and inspired by his own ambition, may be in the field at the same time, with speeches instead of *pronunciamentos* reproducing the scenes so familiar in Mexico and the South American republics.

If Mr. GREELEY'S hostile critics had been employed to compose speeches for his use, the result could hardly have been more damaging or more illustrative of his intellectual and moral deficiencies than are the speeches actually delivered by him. The chief difficulty in criticising them is the difficulty of determining whether a particular statement or allegation is made in good faith, and is therefore evidence of the speaker's ignorance, or is made simply to please his hearers, and is therefore evidence of the speaker's indifference to truth. Thus, although Mr. GREELEY is known to be ignorant of history in general, it is really rather difficult to believe that he has so far forgotten the history of his own times as to believe his own words, when, speaking of frequent invitations he received fifteen or twenty years ago to visit the South, he says: "I felt certain always that no gentleman of the South would lay a harsh hand upon me, and didn't believe they would have let the blackguards do it." The fact is his life wouldn't have been safe for an hour in any of the slave States at that time, as he very well knew and was careful to remember. The same forgetfulness of or contempt for well-known facts is apparent throughout both the Newport and Louisville speeches. It is not more evident that he has either forgotten or never knew how Southern people thought and felt before the war than that he fails to comprehend their present thoughts and feelings. To him, it is manifest, the people of the South are mere creatures of his own imagination. If they, or if human nature in general, answered to the portraiture of GREELEY'S speeches, the Southern problem would be easily settled. He calls the negroes "ignorant," but that appears to be all he knows about them. The enormous difficulties which have been brought to the surface by the war and of the complicated practical difficulties to be overcome before a perfectly satisfactory free society of antagonistic elements can be established on the ruins of slavery, Mr. GREELEY has no conception. It is all plain sailing with him. Make him President, and it would be found that in a very short time, so that soon no trace of the war shall remain. Either Mr. GREELEY, professing to be a statesman and aspiring to be President of the United States, sincerely believes the situation in the South to be the simple affair which he represents it to be, or else he was talking for mere effect, to please his Southern audience. In the former case, he proves himself utterly incompetent to take the lead in dealing with a subject which he wholly misunderstands. In the latter case, he was playing the demagogue. And in any case, his speeches completely justify the estimate of those harsh judges who consider Mr. GREELEY a mere popular agitator, equally indifferent to facts and principles and studious only of immediate effects.

MR. GREELEY'S PITTSBURGH SPEECH.

Mr. GREELEY'S Pittsburgh speech, wherein he reiterated the declaration which he made at the beginning of the war, and which, seemingly to make sure of placing it on an enduring record, he printed in his own book, that if one or more of the States should will to withdraw from the Union, he would not object—we say his speech in Pittsburgh, containing a repetition of this sentiment, was taken down at the moment by his own reporter, revised by himself, and presented to the press of the country just as it was printed. It naturally raised a whirlwind of indignation, because it was the rankest secession doctrine; and he appears to have been overwhelmed for the indiscretion of repeating the heresy, so that on his arrival in Cincinnati he rushed before the public again to make an explanation; and in trying to explain Mr. GREELEY is guilty of deliberate misrepresentation when he intimates that he has been misreported. "These remarks," says he, 'have been misrepresented—have been, I think, inverted into an expression of present belief and present conviction, that any State has a right to dissolve this Union at its own good pleasure.'

We have stated the facts concerning the reporting of the speech—now let us see what were his precise words as they fell from his own lips and afterward approved by himself for publication. They were these:

"When Lincoln had been elected and this conspiracy for secession began to ripen, we Republicans were told by our own men, and told still more by those out of the circle, 'You must back out of your Republicanism, you must surrender your opposition to the extension of slavery or there will be a great civil war.' This they said was the only alternative—bloodshed and devastation over the whole country, or you shall surrender the principles on which you have just carried the election. I was one of those who said 'No, there is no such alternative.' I denied that the great majority of the Southern people were against the Union. I demanded that there should be an open, free discussion, that Southern people might have an honest, unterrified, unconstrained vote, and, if they approved, IF THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH SAID THEY WANTED DISUNION, I WOULD CONSENT TO IT. I knew they would not. I knew that the great majority of the Southern people would have voted as they actually did that winter, not for secession, but for clinging to the Union [cheers]; *and now, to-day, if the nation were to be re-settled, and there were just two modes of voting it, to trust the chances of civil war, or the chances of a free vote of the Southern people*, I WOULD VERY GREATLY PREFER TO TAKE THE LATTER CHANCE THAN THE FORMER."

Is there any room for misconceiving Mr. GREELEY'S meaning? It is another form of expressing the sentiment of 1861; that is, if one or more of the States of the Union should desire to secede, for his part he would be for letting them depart in peace, and that under no circumstances would use force, or go to war to preserve the Union. This is Mr. GREELEY'S original ground. In Pittsburgh he struck it naturally and held to it firmly. Angered by the presence of fifty thousand Union soldiers here, he spoke from the fullness of his heart when he gave new utterance to the heresy, as also he did when he denounced the soldiers for coming together to renew their allegiance to the principles for which they so successfully fought.

If the speech was a bid for the support of the unreconciled South, or if it was merely the renewal of the expression of what would be his course as President in case of another emergency, it is equally to his shame; and any attempt on his part at denial or explanation only intensifies the feeling of indignation and disgust which it at the time created.

MR. GREELEY'S MENDACITY IN PITTSBURGH.

The speech of HORACE GREELEY, delivered in this city on Thursday night, was a remarkable one, even for a man who has sold himself for the bauble of a Presidential nomination, to make. It was characterized by two distinguishing features: willful and deliberate misstatement of all the facts and circumstances connected with the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention of Tuesday and Wednesday, and grovelling misrepresentation of its aims and objects, its spirit, scope and meaning. Mr. GREELEY charged, in the very first sentence which escaped him, that the sole and single purpose of the demonstration was that of "rekindling the bitterness and hatred, the animosity and antipathies, the fears and exultations of civil war, for the advantage of a political party"—a statement which, from the naked falsification of fact, and a direct insult to every man, woman and child who participated in the magnificent outpouring.

In order properly to understand the flagrant injustice of this imputation, the circumstances connected with the nomination and candidature of Mr. GREELEY for the Presidency, should be borne in mind. To obtain the first he blustered and bargained away the political convictions and principles of a lifetime. Less than two years ago he solemnly declared there was no office in the universe that would be any inducement to him to forego or postpone protection to home industry. He has since not only pledged himself not to veto any measures which a free-trade Congress might pass, but has avowed his belief that taxation should be imposed for purposes of revenue alone, and is to-day, through his personal organ, the *Tribune*, supporting and trying to elect to Congress such notorious champions of free trade as Congressman S. S. COX.

Nor does this monstrous self-stultification end here. Like a bird that befouls its own nest, he denounces as tyrannical and infamous those very measures of reconstruction which he was the first to demand and up until the period of his nomination the most constant to support. Nor is this all. His pledges to SEYMOUR and company in his correspondence last fall, and his bid for Democratic support in his Portland speech, while professing to be as good a Republican as ever, are additional evidences that he is incapable of political fidelity either to himself or any one else, when the question of his personal ambition is involved. This is the man who undertakes to teach others their own conscience by undertaking the role of critic and censor of a great, consistent people. An apostate protectionist turned claquer to free traders—this man, who boasts that he "feels a just pride in the military character and achievements of STONEWALL JACKSON and LEE"—has nothing but slander and abuse for the brave men who met here, not as soldiers and sailors only, but as citizens who love peace precisely because they have learned to disregard this rule—established by wise foresight and historical precedent—the other may disregard it as well, with the result of producing an unseemly struggle, degrading to the office and perilous to the country. Should this innovation be tolerated, the time may soon come when not only three, but three hundred dozen of Presidential candidates, each obeying his own volition and inspired by his own ambition, may be in the field at the same time, with speeches instead of *pronunciamentos* reproducing the scenes so familiar in Mexico and the South American republics.

If Mr. GREELEY'S hostile critics had been employed to compose speeches for his use, the result could hardly have been more damaging or more illustrative of his intellectual and moral deficiencies than are the speeches actually delivered by him. The chief difficulty in criticising them is the difficulty of determining whether a particular statement or allegation is made in good faith, and is therefore evidence of the speaker's ignorance, or is made simply to please his hearers, and is therefore evidence of the speaker's indifference to truth. Thus, although Mr. GREELEY is known to be ignorant of history in general, it is really rather difficult to believe that he has so far forgotten the history of his own times as to believe his own words, when, speaking of frequent invitations he received fifteen or twenty years ago to visit the South, he says: "I felt certain always that no gentleman of the South would lay a harsh hand upon me, and didn't believe they would have let the blackguards do it." The fact is his life wouldn't have been safe for an hour in any of the slave States at that time, as he very well knew and was careful to remember. The same forgetfulness of or contempt for well-known facts is apparent throughout both the Newport and Louisville speeches. It is not more evident that he has either forgotten or never knew how Southern people thought and felt before the war than that he fails to comprehend their present thoughts and feelings. To him, it is manifest, the people of the South are mere creatures of his own imagination. If they, or if human nature in general, answered to the portraiture of GREELEY'S speeches, the Southern problem would be easily settled. He calls the negroes "ignorant," but that appears to be all he knows about them. The enormous difficulties which have been brought to the surface by the war and of the complicated practical difficulties to be overcome before a perfectly satisfactory free society of antagonistic elements can be established on the ruins of slavery, Mr. GREELEY has no conception. It is all plain sailing with him. Make him President, and it would be found that in a very short time, so that soon no trace of the war shall remain. Either Mr. GREELEY, professing to be a statesman and aspiring to be President of the United States, sincerely believes the situation in the South to be the simple affair which he represents it to be, or else he was talking for mere effect, to please his Southern audience. In the former case, he proves himself utterly incompetent to take the lead in dealing with a subject which he wholly misunderstands. In the latter case, he was playing the demagogue. And in any case, his speeches completely justify the estimate of those harsh judges who consider Mr. GREELEY a mere popular agitator, equally indifferent to facts and principles and studious only of immediate effects.

MR. GREELEY'S PITTSBURGH SPEECH.

Mr. GREELEY'S Pittsburgh speech, wherein he reiterated the declaration which he made at the beginning of the war, and which, seemingly to make sure of placing it on an enduring record, he printed in his own book, that if one or more of the States should will to withdraw from the Union, he would not object—we say his speech in Pittsburgh, containing a repetition of this sentiment, was taken down at the moment by his own reporter, revised by himself, and presented to the press of the country just as it was printed. It naturally raised a whirlwind of indignation, because it was the rankest secession doctrine; and he appears to have been overwhelmed for the indiscretion of repeating the heresy, so that on his arrival in Cincinnati he rushed before the public again to make an explanation; and in trying to explain Mr. GREELEY is guilty of deliberate misrepresentation when he intimates that he has been misreported. "These remarks," says he, 'have been misrepresented—have been, I think, inverted into an expression of present belief and present conviction, that any State has a right to dissolve this Union at its own good pleasure.'

We have stated the facts concerning the reporting of the speech—now let us see what were his precise words as they fell from his own lips and afterward approved by himself for publication. They were these:

"When Lincoln had been elected and this conspiracy for secession began to ripen, we Republicans were told by our own men, and told still more by those out of the circle, 'You must back out of your Republicanism, you must surrender your opposition to the extension of slavery or there will be a great civil war.' This they said was the only alternative—bloodshed and devastation over the whole country, or you shall surrender the principles on which you have just carried the election. I was one of those who said 'No, there is no such alternative.' I denied that the great majority of the Southern people were against the Union. I demanded that there should be an open, free discussion, that Southern people might have an honest, unterrified, unconstrained vote, and, if they approved, IF THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH SAID THEY WANTED DISUNION, I WOULD CONSENT TO IT. I knew they would not. I knew that the great majority of the Southern people would have voted as they actually did that winter, not for secession, but for clinging to the Union [cheers]; *and now, to-day, if the nation were to be re-settled, and there were just two modes of voting it, to trust the chances of civil war, or the chances of a free vote of the Southern people*, I WOULD VERY GREATLY PREFER TO TAKE THE LATTER CHANCE THAN THE FORMER."

Is there any room for misconceiving Mr. GREELEY'S meaning? It is another form of expressing the sentiment of 1861; that is, if one or more of the States of the Union should desire to secede, for his part he would be for letting them depart in peace, and that under no circumstances would use force, or go to war to preserve the Union. This is Mr. GREELEY'S original ground. In Pittsburgh he struck it naturally and held to it firmly. Angered by the presence of fifty thousand Union soldiers here, he spoke from the fullness of his heart when he gave new utterance to the heresy, as also he did when he denounced the soldiers for coming together to renew their allegiance to the principles for which they so successfully fought.

If the speech was a bid for the support of the unreconciled South, or if it was merely the renewal of the expression of what would be his course as President in case of another emergency, it is equally to his shame; and any attempt on his part at denial or explanation only intensifies the feeling of indignation and disgust which it at the time created.

MR. GREELEY'S MENDACITY IN PITTSBURGH.

The speech of HORACE GREELEY, delivered in this city on Thursday night, was a remarkable one, even for a man who has sold himself for the bauble of a Presidential nomination, to make. It was characterized by two distinguishing features: willful and deliberate misstatement of all the facts and circumstances connected with the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention of Tuesday and Wednesday, and grovelling misrepresentation of its aims and objects, its spirit, scope and meaning. Mr. GREELEY charged, in the very first sentence which escaped him, that the sole and single purpose of the demonstration was that of "rekindling the bitterness and hatred, the animosity and antipathies, the fears and exultations of civil war, for the advantage of a political party"—a statement which, from the naked falsification of fact, and a direct insult to every man, woman and child who participated in the magnificent outpouring.

In order properly to understand the flagrant injustice of this imputation, the circumstances connected with the nomination and candidature of Mr. GREELEY for the Presidency, should be borne in mind. To obtain the first he blustered and bargained away the political convictions and principles of a lifetime. Less than two years ago he solemnly declared there was no office in the universe that would be any inducement to him to forego or postpone protection to home industry. He has since not only pledged himself not to veto any measures which a free-trade Congress might pass, but has avowed his belief that taxation should be imposed for purposes of revenue alone, and is to-day, through his personal organ, the *Tribune*, supporting and trying to elect to Congress such notorious champions of free trade as Congressman S. S. COX.

Nor does this monstrous self-stultification end here. Like a bird that befouls its own nest, he denounces as tyrannical and infamous those very measures of reconstruction which he was the first to demand and up until the period of his nomination the most constant to support. Nor is this all. His pledges to SEYMOUR and company in his correspondence last fall, and his bid for Democratic support in his Portland speech, while professing to be as good a Republican as ever, are additional evidences that he is incapable of political fidelity either to himself or any one else, when the question of his personal ambition is involved. This is the man who undertakes to teach others their own conscience by undertaking the role of critic and censor of a great, consistent people. An apostate protectionist turned claquer to free traders—this man, who boasts that he "feels a just pride in the military character and achievements of STONEWALL JACKSON and LEE"—has nothing but slander and abuse for the brave men who met here, not as soldiers and sailors only, but as citizens who love peace precisely because they have learned to

GREELEY'S DESPERATE BIDDING.

It cannot any longer be said of HORACE GREELEY that he looks both ways; he now faces wholly South, with clasping of hands for those in front, and traduction for those in his rear. Whatever may be the procuring causes of the fact—and it is useless to speculate upon these—the fact itself remains that his recent speeches, beginning with his Pittsburgh harangue and ending with his Louisville appeal, show that he has surrendered every vestige of Republican principle he ever held, and is proud to grovel on his belly in the dust for the support of Southern reactionists. Here, he publicly falsified the publicly recorded events of the day, and aspersed not only the motives of the heroes who helped to save the nation; of the Republicans of Western Pennsylvania, and through them of the great party of order and liberty everywhere; but has insulted the people of Pittsburgh for the hospitalities they had showered upon their guests. At Cincinnati he made another bid for the Southern vote, half-masked beneath the guise of an "explanation;" while at Newport and Louisville he completed the crescendo of his astounding utterances. In his address at the former place he fanned the flame from the very ashes and sackcloth of humiliation. He apologized for the war of the Union; he sneered again at the magnificent gathering of veterans which had taken place in Pittsburgh just before, and he even went so far as to condone the atrocities of the murderer WIRTZ, who acted under instructions from the rebel government, by saying substantially that he did not believe Union prisoners of war fared any worse than captured Confederates. It is said that a GREELEY flag flies over the hideous pen at Andersonville—and well indeed it may! At Louisville he stigmatized the colored race as ignorant, misled and misguided, who insisted on "misapprehending and misrepresenting" the Confederate movement; but he had not a sin-gle word of rebuke for the colossal wrong that had kept them in intellectual darkness, nor for the spirit which raves at the sight of a spelling-book in a black child's hand, or a Bible on a black man's table. Defeat is a small matter. Dishonor is a great one. Horace GREELEY bids fair to cover himself with the "infamy" he asked the people to heap upon him, if he proved recreant to his principles.

A FEW WORDS WITH GRANT MEN.

To elect GREELEY the election of BUCKALEW is absolutely necessary. To accomplish this, all the GREELEY forces have been turned loose on Pennsylvania. They are confident that, if they win here in October, they will win in the nation in November. Hence they are straining every nerve for BUCKALEW, and will continue to do so down to the day of election. They all admit that they will fail without the help of Republicans, for Pennsylvania is a Republican State by a number of the records of any preceding week, which shows that the Grant counties. Last night there was not a drunken man to be seen in Pittsburgh. The enthusiasm for Greeley was genuine, and not purchased or encouraged by whisky.

Republicans of Pittsburgh, of Allegheny county! What say you to such lying, in the name of GREELEY and BUCKALEW?

The simple truth concerning Mr. GREELEY'S reception is, that the ribbs, numbering not to exceed one hundred each, bearing torches, were out, and the entire procession did not occupy longer than ten minutes passing a given point; and it may be added that pickpockets were particularly active during the speaking. A number of curious-minded Republicans were compelled to stand in the outskirts of the vast concourse in consequence of having their pockets relieved of their contents.

A German physiologist, who has been studying the action and effect of coffee on the human system, attributes the popularity of that beverage to its enlivening action, rather than to the caffein which it contains.

The Japanese utilize their condemned. Two Yeddo policemen, sentenced to death for murder, were lately set up as targets on the Yeddo rifle range.

The mortality report of Salt Lake City shows that registers a remarkably free from pulmonic complaints. Out of seventy-four interments reported for August, only seven were from lung diseases, and of these only four were set down as consumption.

The Congress of Peru has decreed the abolition of the death penalty, and fifteen years imprisonment is to be the maximum of all punishment in that republic.

It is not strange in these degenerate days to hear of men having snakes in their boots, but the snake was found in a Kentuckian, the other day, was in the lining of his coat. Upon cutting the lining his snakeship—two feet long—slipped out and was killed. One man who witnessed the exit of the snake from the coat turned nine over-handed somersaults.

From the developments before the commission engaged in investigating outrages on the Texan frontier, it appears that immense numbers of stolen hides have been shipped by weekly steamships from the Southern rebels, and was beaten by one hundred thousand votes. BUCKALEW waited till it was presumed the feeling had died out. It remains to be seen how much better he will fare than the bolder Son of the Order.

THE sides of the GREELEY tub had already been battered in by the magnificent Republican victories which have been won in various States around us; and now the tremendous demonstrations made in this city, of fealty to the great Republican party and its candidates, State and National, have completely knocked the bottom out of the dilapidated concern. The whole motley and piratical crew are now sprawling and sputtering in the sea, at the mercy of the winds and waves. Only one hope remains, and that is a straw—a straw, but at which they neverless grasp with the desperation of men already more than half drowned. Their sole cry is, "Help us, BUCKALEW, or we sink!" BUCKALEW, however, is in as perilous a predicament as the rest of them—powerless even to save himself, much less to afford succor for others. Presently we shall see them clutching at each other in the wildness of mortal terror, and the last will be the last of them until the deeps render up their dead.

Buckalew and Cowan.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Just returned to the city, I find that Hon. Chas. R. Buckalew is the candidate of the Democracy for Governor, has been visiting Allegheny county, making speeches and hoping to make votes for himself. I further find that in Pennsylvania he is counted to certain votes in the United States Senate as showing a good record, and especially did he call attention to the fact that he voted to pay our soldiers in gold. But, did he also tell you that when Senator POMEROY offered as an amendment to that very same proposition, thus: "Provided, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to colored soldiers." The vote for the infamous amendment was Yeas—Messrs. Davis, Hendricks, Powell, Richardson—5; and and the nays, 26.

Again, did he tell the people of Allegheny county that when Mr. Sumner, in June, 1863, moved "to prohibit the coast slave trade forever," Messrs Buckalew and Cowan, of Pennsylvania, with others voted no.

Again, did he tell you that when Mr. Sumner, in June, 1864, offered to a bill then pending in the Senate, the proviso, "that in the courts of the United States there shall be no exclusion of any witness on account of color," the nays were Buckalew and Cowan and eight others? If Mr. Buckalew did not call attention to those votes of his, is it not about time he should "rise to explain?"

Surely he and Edgar Cowan, who lead the Greeley electoral ticket in this State, cannot expect to receive the vote of a single colored man in Pennsylvania! Nay, can they receive the vote of a single *any* man with a heart and a conscience after such iniquitous votes on their part? Is not their candidate under the circumstances an insult to Pennsylvania?

What say Moorhead and Marshall. I pause for a reply.

M.

CAPT. S. D. MCCULLOUGH publises in the Lexington (Ky.) *Observer and Reporter* what he knows about our national anthem, "The Star Spangled Banner." He seems rather cross on the subject, and does Mr. Francis S. Key, the author of he words, some injustice. Capt. McCullough says he has many valuable old books in his library, among them one called the "Nightingale," filled with songs. This collection was published in Portsmouth, England, in 1804, and contains a collection of such songs as were popular in saloons and bar-rooms in England in those days. There is in it a song entitled "Anacreon in Heaven," and in this music book it is set to the very same air that has become the national air. "The Star Spangled Banner." Capt. McCullough says he can trace the song still further back than 1804.

The first line of the old song is:

"To Anacreon in heaven, where he sat in full glee."

Chorus by the whole band of bacchanals;

"Yelee, fiddle and flute, no longer be mute,
I'll feel you my name and inspire;
And besides I'll instruct you, like me to entwine
The praise of Venus with Bacchus's vine."

All the songs in the book are set to music, and in that day naturally found their way to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other ports by way of the sailors. Another old drinking song, sung to the tune of the modern "Star Spangled Banner," was:

"When Bibo went down to the regions below."

Accident to Gen. Allen.

The Erie *Dispatch*, of Friday, says: At four P. M. yesterday, Gen. Allen, our candidate for Auditor General, while stepping on the cars at the depot to go to his home in Warren, missed his footing—on account of the pressure of the crowd on the platform—and fell under. One of his feet was crushed, but how badly we could not learn. The General was taken to a private house, where he received surgical attendance from Dr. Hall. He left for home on the 2, P. M. train, in care of a number of friends. We trust the injury may not be serious, though it will probably keep him on crutches for some time, as the duties of the campaign are too valuable for him to be cooped up at home. His many, many warm friends will not permit his interests to suffer while he is temporarily a prisoner at his residence.

THE opening of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad is stimulating iron production in Western Virginia and all that section of country which can avail itself of the road. For most of the distance the road traverses a region so rich in iron that it is only necessary to dislodge the ore and roll it down the mountain to the freight cars for transportation to the furnaces. For one hundred years to come no deep mining will be requisite. Coal is contiguous and readily accessible, also limestone. Furnaces are erecting, and the cost of product being small, remarkable profits are made. None of the many iron districts in the United States are so eligible in all respects as this. The completion of the road is awaited with much anxiety, in order to take advantage of the abundant facilities existing.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The questions at issue between Pennsylvania and New Jersey relative to fishery rights were considered last week at a meeting of the Governors and Attorney Generals of the two States, and an understanding arrived at that the question should be submitted to the Legislatures of the respective States, with a view to avoid, if possible, future difficulties.

The well known Bessemer, whose method of manufacturing steel has made his name everywhere famous, is just now represented as the inventor of the familiar idea that sea sickness would be impossible were the cabin of a ship to be swung on pivots, so as to maintain its level in spite of the motion of the vessel.

The production of anthracite coal this season has been greatly in excess of former years, and over four million tons have been mined this year more than during 1871. There has been little or no interruption to the work, and wholesale prices are consequently extremely low, and the profits of the companies have decreased in proportion.

New York journals complain of the growing practice of stealing trunk straps by railroad employes. They say that a new and serviceable strap is almost certain to disappear in the course of a journey, while baggage masters and express agents on lines where these "accidents occur, and baggage is provided with a large supply of straps which they are anxious to sell.

The total yield of the new hop crop in the United States is now estimated at 14,000,000 pounds, or about 70,000 bales. The crop in this section is twice what it was last season. The total supply in this country, however, is less than it was last year.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that after their expulsion from Germany the Jesuits of the Rhine provinces will go to Holland, and Belgium, where they will remain for a time, and then go to England and the United States.

A New York broker was astonished upon returning home the other day, to find his two daughters, one of whom is married, sitting astride the hall banisters. His astonishment was changed to indignation when the flushed damsels informed him that they intended to try riding astride some day, and were only taking preliminary lessons.

The Japanese work in silk and satin is said to be wonderful, and also in crape. These people, too, who use only the old spinning wheel and the reel of our grandmothers, turn out real works of art in embossed silks and satins.

An iron church was shipped from New York last week to Callao, South America. It is composed entirely of iron, being one hundred and thirty-five feet long by sixty-five feet wide, and comprises, beside the main building, a vestry, dead house, tower, steeple, belfry and altar. It is also accompanied by a fine organ. The entire expense of the contract reaches $80,000. The order is a unique one, being the first instance of the shipment of an iron church from this country.

The Postmaster General has decided that chromolithographs, engravings, &c., should be treated as merchandise, and not as printed matter, and to be sent through the mails must be put up in packages limited to twelve ounces in weight, and so that the contents of the package can be examined without destroying the wrapper.

Chicago housekeepers are on the war path. Telegraphic dispatches are flying to San Francisco, and their burden is: "For pity's sake, send us some Chinese cantaloupes."

Florida papers speak glowingly of the trade in alligator skins which is growing up in that State. One man has taken a contract to furnish over two thousand skins this season, one-half of which are to be shipped to England.

A South-of-France journal says that recently a curious discovery has been made in the lead mines of Perebrune, near Lafnasse; namely, the marks of cuttings of the rock in the galleries by Roman workmen; also, of furnaces constructed similar to those still in use in the same part of the country.

General Spinner, the United States Treasurer, has just decided that when a mutilated note has five-eighths left it shall be redeemable at its full value.

A Swedish North Polar expedition recently left Tromoee, in Norway. The expedition is to winter in the neighborhood of Spitzbergen, and to explore the Seven Isles, whence by the aid of reindeer sledges an over-ice journey poleward will be essayed.

It has been ascertained that cotton will thrive luxuriantly in some parts of California, and that alkali lands, large bodies of which have been permitted to lie uncultivated, can be made to rank among the most productive in the State by planting them in cotton.

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